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# **international review of the red cross**



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# Voluntary service

*The Third Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the Balkan countries took place in Athens from 21 to 27 May 1979. The main theme of the deliberations was voluntary service, a matter of considerable concern for the Red Cross.*

*Readers of the International Review of the Red Cross will find in this issue three of the papers read at the Conference, each of them dealing with a different aspect of the same theme. They were prepared by the Henry Dunant Institute, the League and the ICRC.*

## VOLUNTARY SERVICE IN SOCIETY TODAY

by J. Meurant

### I. Voluntary work and social action

“Voluntary work, less and less an activity undertaken by a small minority for the benefit of the majority, is becoming a natural means for the majority to participate in the life of the community, through pressure groups or directly influencing their environment or by other means.”

This definition, in a British Government paper to the United Nations Environment Conference in Stockholm in June 1972, well summarizes the significance and scope of voluntary work in society today and the way in which the concept of voluntary service has evolved.

Although voluntarism, a fundamental principle of social action, is still based essentially on the idea of service, on a freely accepted commitment, it carries with it obligations from which the volunteer cannot free himself.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Such is the definition of voluntary service in the Red Cross. See J. Pictet: *The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross—Commentary*, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1979, p. 70.—The author wishes to express his gratitude to Mr. Jean Pictet for much valuable counsel in the preparation of this study.

The modern concept of voluntary service confers rights; it also entails duties for the voluntary worker: it stresses the idea of responsibility to the community, which itself has a responsibility to the individual.

### **1. Development of voluntary work**

The concept of voluntarism has evolved; the variations in society in a constantly changing world, moreover, could not but influence the nature, activities and methods of voluntarism.

Throughout history a certain form of charity, alms, emergency help, assistance to others and philanthropic works were the province of people of "good will", but the activity of voluntary workers today has nothing in common with the "primitive charity" and generosity of the old aristocracy.

In fact, social class does not enter into the modern concept of voluntarism which is no longer the prerogative of a minority but is of concern to all. Modern society does not recognize the now outmoded divisions of social classes into groups dependent upon charity and other groups who recognize that the poor are there among them and dispense charity. In other words, anyone today may, perhaps, find himself one day in such a situation that he must have recourse to social services. At the same time, for whatever reason, everyone may voluntarily co-operate in social service for the benefit of his neighbour.

Nowadays, persons receiving help in some field of social service may well be, at the same time, voluntary helpers in some other field.

In modern society the trend is to set up an extensive social security system to soften the blows of misfortune and adversity which may threaten anyone. However, although in such a system the gravest material difficulties may be overcome, psychological and moral distress seems to be on the increase. Life today demands of the citizen more knowledge and surer judgement, greater adaptability and resilience than ever before. The more complicated and confusing living conditions become, the more difficult it is for individuals to lead their own lives.

It is especially to combat these psychological and moral difficulties, and the material distress they bring, that modern society has developed its social help systems.

## **2. The basis for voluntary work**

At first sight the development of social aid, particularly in the more advanced countries, may seem likely to supplant voluntary work. In the matter of health the concept of State and community responsibility is well established. While at the beginning this responsibility was undertaken in a "defensive" form, it has since been directed, through public health as we know it today, towards the protection and promotion of health, towards preventive action, a marked feature of which is a distinct trend towards the take-over of medicine by the State. This is conspicuous even in free-enterprise countries and may be explained partly by progress in science and technology, requiring the highest standards and an updating of methods, making medical work a very costly affair which only the community can afford. It is also explained in part by the fact that people are starting to claim their right to health, are becoming increasingly demanding and expect more and more of the community.

To an ever greater extent social services, which a few decades ago were provided by voluntary workers who had received no appropriate training, are being taken over by full-time professional social workers who have undergone lengthy training to be able to give expert assistance to people who cannot all alone overcome all sorts of difficulties and fit themselves back in society. Consequently, it may well be asked whether modern society can, in the long run, continue to use the services of voluntary social workers and, if so, what the main functions of such workers will be. In modern society, social work without an organized and constantly improving system of social service staffed by professionals, some of them highly qualified, would be unthinkable. In view of the present level of professional social work and the extremely complex functions it involves in most countries, careful and critical consideration must be given to the question of whether the social work of untrained amateur volunteers is necessary and useful, and even whether it is of any purpose at all. It may therefore be asked also whether voluntary amateur social workers are not just the survivals from an epoch on which we fondly look back and whom we wish to affirm are still necessary, or whether, on the other hand, social service would be inconceivable and undesirable without the voluntary co-operation of the citizens when, in some future time, we may have an even better system and more numerous and efficient social workers.

It may be replied, first, that the State will never have sufficient professional social workers to detect and remedy all social distress and that

such workers, to accomplish certain of their tasks, would more likely need support from a network of direct aid provided by the population.

In our complex world in which division of labour is the rule, social activity is one of the few fields in which voluntary active participation by the citizens is not only possible, but useful and efficacious as well.

Yet, in this respect, a striking and seemingly paradoxical fact is that it is in countries where State control is taken to the greatest lengths that the role of voluntary organizations receives most official recognition. When the State assumes total responsibility for the provision of medical care, it may find the task to be beyond its financial and manpower resources and beyond its means of psychologically preparing the population. Consequently, the more the State is concerned with medical care, the more it needs the active co-operation and understanding of the public. But, to avoid haphazard public co-operation, it must be organized and regulated, and this can be done only through the work of voluntary agencies which are accordingly all the more necessary where centralization and State control are most in evidence.

In the developing States the medico-social problem is identical; it is even more acute in countries subject to endemic diseases. Often, the State is able to tackle only the very worst emergencies; medical action, curative and preventive, is still limited and in some States there is a shortage of qualified personnel. The work of voluntary agencies in such circumstances is all the more important.

### **3. Human dimension of voluntary work**

All these arguments may be adduced in favour of voluntary work, and they explain why voluntarism is such a topical question in the world today. There is another factor, perhaps the most important of all, namely the human factor. Voluntary action unquestionably adds a human dimension to any social activity by creating and developing a social climate, and attracting public understanding and support. And this naturally brings us to a constant factor in voluntary work: its human dimension. The State can offer physical care to the sick or injured; it can improve living conditions: but it does not always give balm to the troubled mind. As J. G. Lossier said, "Voluntary assistance constitutes a moral capital and the possibility for many, in a harsh and unfamiliar world, to bring brotherly aid . . . . By fighting the scourges of our epoch, we diminish, too, the aggressivity produced by them".<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> J. G. Lossier: *Red Cross Service*, in *International Review of the Red Cross*, March-April 1978, p. 74.



This alone would justify voluntary work. Yet we know that all these arguments, particularly the latter, subjective as it is, do not rally unanimous support, especially so far as social work in the accepted sense is concerned.

Several experts take the view that voluntarism, inspired by lofty motives though it be, is an anachronism, doomed gradually to extinction with the increase in the number of professional social workers. The reproach has been made that the functions of individual voluntary workers are in any case minor and secondary; some people like to stress the amateurism of the voluntary worker, the bureaucracy of voluntary agencies, the lack of continuity in action or the absence of a genuine sense of responsibility.

The financial weakness of private agencies is adduced as a justification for their employment of voluntary workers.

For some critics of voluntarism, longer life expectancy, a shorter working life—resulting in increased leisure—and the desire to break with job routine are not sufficient reasons to justify bodies of volunteers working alongside professionals.

Such arguments reveal a failure to recognize the true relationship between the person who receives aid and the one who gives it voluntarily. In truth, as J. Pictet said, “The giver also receives. His work takes him away from his solitude or from his depressing surroundings, takes him out of himself, relieves him of the boredom of idleness and sometimes offers him a new reason for living”.<sup>1</sup> And on this point, voluntary service meets a need inherent in human nature: the need for self-fulfilment.

These arguments, in fact, set forth the ever-present problem of the essential nature of voluntarism and its relationship with professionalism.

## **II. Present-day problems of voluntary work**

### **1. Voluntary workers and professionals**

While it is relatively easy to define and justify voluntary work, the idea of voluntarism itself is more difficult to circumscribe. True, as already said, the voluntary worker “serves”. It is generally said that he

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<sup>1</sup> J. Pictet, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

regards those he serves as human beings rather than as sick or disabled persons; that his approach is more cordial, more flexible and less bureaucratic, and that his methods are less technocratic. These are certainly qualities, but they may offend the professional.

But what of the specialist who gives his help voluntarily, a doctor for instance, or a qualified nurse, or someone who has no training? All three are voluntary workers, but with different qualifications, from the highly qualified professional who sometimes works as a voluntary worker to the voluntary worker with no particular skills.

It would be wrong to regard all volunteers as having no appropriate qualifications. So, if the image of the voluntary worker as a person of good will ready to undertake minor and secondary tasks is to be laid to rest there is only one way to go about it: proper selection and training of the voluntary worker.

Moreover, it is difficult to draw with accuracy the line between the functions of the untrained voluntary worker and those of a trained professional. There are instances when voluntary workers may prove to have more experience than a young professional social worker. Yet there is a tendency to exclude voluntary workers from active service and to assign them to a passive role with less responsibility. This may often give rise to misunderstanding and strain. Similarly, a professional may pick holes in the work performed by a voluntary worker and depreciate it when it is well executed.

Indeed, everything depends on one's idea of the voluntary worker's role. If it is believed that his main contribution derives from the human qualities he has displayed and which make him indispensable, then the organization using his services must endeavour to cultivate those qualities. This widely shared characteristic is to be found in many programmes: help to released detainees, to refugees and migrants and to the lonely sick. In this sense the role of the voluntary worker is complementary and revolves about the human being.

But there are cases when voluntary workers, especially when they operate in groups, make up for the deficiencies and shortcomings of overburdened social services, or even for the completely lack of services. The voluntary worker then stands in for the professional. There are many examples of services spontaneously organized for the benefit of aged people or for the recruitment of blood donors.

We know, too, that some voluntary agencies, such as certain National Red Cross Societies, consist entirely of voluntary workers. Does that mean that their services are inferior to those of professionals? This has

yet to be proved. In fact, when voluntary workers serve, in hospitals for example, they are in most cases integrated into teams and work under supervision. But when the voluntary worker serves outside an established institution it may prove necessary that he should be guided by a professional.

The problems arising in relations between professionals and voluntary workers are, in fact, the following. Is the voluntary worker supposed to be a potential professional? Can he replace the professional or must he first and foremost be a responsible citizen? In other words, do professionals and voluntary workers complement each other, or do their courses run parallel?

## **2. Recruitment, selection and training**

To attempt to reply to this question is to consider the subjects of recruitment, selection and training of voluntary workers.

How should voluntary workers be recruited? How to get them to be interested in their work? How to keep their interest alive? The problem, in fact, is not so much to find voluntary workers as to keep them.

Good will is necessary, but it is not enough. While it is desirable for the voluntary worker to be motivated and interested in a specific field, he must be trained for his work and must acquire new knowledge forming part of his education.

It is recognized that the best way of recruiting voluntary workers is to rouse their interest and desire to take part in a useful job. It is fundamental to make them understand that their work is necessary and is to some purpose.

The methods used are information campaigns, the mass media and, especially, personal contact with motivated people, or with people who have been up against problems and can help thanks to their experience, or with private groups. Nevertheless, it is essential to extend voluntary worker recruitment to all social classes and to include young people.

Selection of voluntary workers is important to ensure efficiency and the will to work, and to make sure that the voluntary workers will continue their activity. The selection must be made not only when recruiting them but later on, too, when assigning to a specific activity. Voluntary workers should be chosen for their personality, knowledge, special interests and on the basis of reports from references furnished.

The voluntary worker must be trained for his work and must acquire new knowledge as part of his personal and civic education. The purpose of this preparation is to help him to realize his own abilities and limitations and of the services he may provide, and to teach him to make good use of community resources and detect other needs. The voluntary worker who can detect a need and alert those who are qualified to meet it can in that way make a useful contribution to services in the field of prevention.

The voluntary worker's training must always be flexible and realistically planned in terms of the demands of the service required. It may in many cases be sufficient to give a short elementary introduction by various essentially practical methods, such as teaching the candidate what he should know about one service or another, arranging interviews on particular aspects of a service, or organizing a short in-service training or group study. Training may also be given progressively as the voluntary worker acquires new knowledge and experience, and may range from elementary initiation to more specialized and detailed study.

Whatever the method adopted, the instructor plays a major role, for he ensures continuity of thought and co-ordination of all aspects to be taken into consideration. The employment of an instructor makes it possible to follow each voluntary agent personally and select those who will be assigned to specific services. As far as possible, the instructor should be a professional, but he might also be a carefully chosen voluntary worker with the desired training and experience who can if necessary ask the advice of a professional.

The planning of these various forms of preparation presupposes the use of modern teaching methods, with due account being taken of adult education principles. These methods will include, for example, group debates, simulated exercises, visual aids, and so forth.

More than anything else, the training must create a climate of mutual confidence between instructors and trainees, between professionals and voluntary workers, and the latter must be considered as an essential component of the team, with special responsibilities and tasks.

It is more important still that professionals and amateurs should recognize each other as equals, and that voluntary workers should not be considered as outsiders but as genuinely integrated members, fit to take part in programme planning and implementation, in decision-making and in the appraisal of humanitarian action.

It is also necessary to devise some demonstrations of appreciation for the services rendered, such as educational leave paid for by the employer or organization, a diploma or certificate, expressions of thanks, etc.

### **III. Voluntary work and development**

#### **1. Diversification of voluntary work**

We have dilated upon voluntary workers, especially those who undertake social work. But there is no longer any field which is the exclusive province of the voluntary worker. The range of activities has expanded from the social field to education, training, medical assistance, information and administration.

Similarly, voluntary work is divided into categories depending on functions: individual work for or in co-operation with an official service; work within traditional voluntary agencies, such as the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which are complementary to official services; group activities to promote mutual assistance between specific categories of people (e.g. handicapped persons), and finally the work carried out within and in co-operation with the community (e.g. environment improvement).

Whatever category voluntary workers belong to—in so far, of course, as their work can be accurately categorized—one thing is certain: voluntary work in society today, whether national or international, must serve the social development of each country and meet the needs of the community. The Red Cross is an illustration.

#### **2. The specific role of the Red Cross**

##### *(a) New approaches*

The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organization founded on voluntarism. The 1863 Conference directed the Red Cross to train voluntary medical personnel to alleviate suffering on the battlefield. The National Societies are voluntary relief societies and are expressly mentioned as such in the Geneva Conventions. One of the conditions for recognition of a National Society is that it be duly recognized by its legal government as a Voluntary Aid Society, auxiliary to the public authorities.

The term “voluntary” is therefore the common denominator of the Red Cross as an institution, of the National Societies composing it, and

of its members, groups and individuals who act in its name in time of armed conflict as well as in time of peace.<sup>1</sup>

Finally, the voluntary character of the Red Cross is a means of putting into practice the Red Cross principle of Humanity. As Jean Pictet said, "for the Red Cross to be able to carry out its work, it has to inspire a feeling of dedication and appeal to the best in people."<sup>2</sup>

The Red Cross movement has not been unaffected by the changes which have occurred in the nature and methods of voluntary work. Although the Red Cross has done pioneer work in social service and continues to do so, although it broadens the scope for, or bridges the gaps in, State services, while introducing a human and impartial note in each of its activities, the movement now promotes first and foremost the full and free participation of individuals and groups in achieving development, by which is meant not only socio-economic development, but also the fulfilment of the human being and a better quality of life.

What does this amount to in actual fact? Whether in developed or in developing countries, the expansion of National Society activities must be in line with the country's national development plan. And each country's overall approach to planning for development implies synchronized action between the public authorities and the various voluntary agencies.

The fundamental option of the Red Cross is, therefore, to interest voluntary workers in their own country's development, and to entrust them with appropriate tasks in order to awaken their sense of responsibility.

The great challenge facing Red Cross voluntary work is how to ensure action which is uninterrupted instead of being sporadic. The emphasis is no longer so much on intervening when disaster strikes as on taking preventive action. The community must be considered as a whole and the tasks as a creative and productive activity to open up prospects of a better life.

This does not imply that the Red Cross should withdraw from programmes of first aid, blood transfusion, safety, and so forth. On the contrary, even in these fields greater importance must be accorded to prevention, as the International Red Cross Conference in Bucharest recently re-affirmed.

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<sup>1</sup> One Fundamental Principle of the Red Cross stresses the benevolent character of the Red Cross. We shall not dwell on the definition of these two concepts, voluntarism and benevolence, nor on the shades of meaning which distinguish them: we shall concern ourselves only with the idea of service common to both.

<sup>2</sup> J. Pictet, *op. cit.*, p. 72.

No doubt, the pioneer role of the Red Cross demands a re-appraisal which is difficult in some cases and the abandonment of some traditional activities, when the fundamental responsibilities for the essentials of life are taken over—in practice too—by the authorities. This process does, however, release forces for pioneer work made necessary in some fields by the rapid changes we ourselves have brought about. The new ghettos, the dismal suburbs, the poor countries lacking trained executives—all have need of new pioneering work by institutions like the Red Cross.

New aspects of longer life expectancy today call for innovation in our work for the elderly, the physically and mentally disabled, ex-prisoners and drug addicts. An increasing number of voluntary agencies will find plenty to do, with staff trained to do re-education work. The tasks will be increasingly varied and challenging. We have already seen trained voluntary workers, inside and outside institutions, carrying out tasks with which no one would have entrusted them previously.

A particular feature of Red Cross social service is the more systematic effort which is made to help not only victims of political troubles—refugees for example—but also the enormous number of migrant workers in industrialized countries. The problems of integration are far from being solved and hostility towards foreign workers, even towards those responding to a demand for labour, adds a new difficulty to international problems.

The importance of voluntary work for young people must not be overlooked. Such work is of great educational value and inculcates in them feelings of solidarity and humanity, provided they are considered as genuine partners in decision-making, action and education.

#### (b) *New tasks, new problems*

New tasks generate new problems. The League's Red Cross development programme aims at solving them in two ways: (1) by founding and developing National Societies which are strong, well structured, with programmes of planned activities, geared to the needs of the community, and (2) by recruiting voluntary workers—the backbone of the National Societies—and training them to discharge a wide variety of tasks.

But a universal movement like the Red Cross must be alive to the disparities in the development of its members, to the fact that what is new for some may be a routine operation for others, hence the need for flexible programmes and methods to meet a variety of situations, but also the risk of making subjective choices.

To act internationally and help voluntary workers to contribute to their countries' development is to recognize the individual character of each country or region; it implies respect for customs and beliefs. The Red Cross cannot, therefore, apply a standard model to all, but must adopt a decentralized approach. Development, aid and training must be adapted to the part of the world for which they are intended and be directed by highly competent people from the region. That is why the League has organized regional leadership training institutes in various parts of the world over the last few years.

It is no longer enough to put forward programmes which are not looked upon as priorities by the beneficiaries, or to call in voluntary workers from outside to run action programmes. The novelty lies in awakening interest in voluntary workers for their own development. For many countries this means a considerable effort and for the voluntary worker multidisciplinary basic training before specialization.

The huge effort exerted by the National Societies and the League matches their objectives, namely, to be "activists", genuine pressure groups working for the welfare of the community; this demands their unceasing adaptation to changes and needs. In this respect the Red Cross has a great advantage: the humanity it personifies.

Practical assistance and pioneer social work are impossible unless undertaken by voluntary workers, men and women who believe in their activities and in human values, and are convinced that everyone is entitled to come to the aid of his neighbour, even if he has only scant means of doing so.

#### **IV. Conclusions - Subjects for research**

We have attempted to elucidate the characteristics of voluntary work in today's society. We have referred to certain problems inherent in voluntary work and we have raised questions. All are subjects deserving reflection, development and thorough study if we are to serve the Red Cross usefully.

It would be worth while studying other questions relating to this subject, such as:

1. Is contemporary voluntary work, as a permanent instrument of social action, justifiable only if it is regulated, organized and rationalized like professional work, or only if it is motivated by sentiment?



2. Is voluntary work the product of idealism or rationalization ?
3. Voluntary service as an exchange between helper and helped.
4. Is the voluntary worker a “potential professional” or a responsible citizen ?  
Do the voluntary workers and professionals complement each other, or do their courses run parallel ?  
Should National Societies be composed wholly of voluntary workers ?
5. The problems of voluntary worker selection and training.
6. A decentralized regional approach to voluntary work.
7. Voluntary work and community service development.
8. Voluntary work in the service of mankind.

**Jacques MEURANT**

*Director*

*Henry Dunant Institute*

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## THE RED CROSS AND VOLUNTARY SERVICE

by H. Beer

When trying, in very popular terms, to explain what the Red Cross is, we sometimes define it in three ways: it is an emblem, a symbol, protecting or designating a movement; it is a world organization with 230 million members, almost all of them volunteers, brought together into 126 National Societies; but it is also an ideal, inspiring action to make this ideal a reality, based on a firm belief in a global, human solidarity, active in the fight against suffering.

In all these definitions there is one absolutely essential element—and that is the people—the men, women or children—who are protected by the emblem, or who take an active part in the organization or who believe in the ideal. It is therefore natural that among the basic principles of the Red Cross we find the statement that the Red Cross is a voluntary organization, not motivated by any desire for gain.

One could imagine that this went without saying, that it would be enough to note both the principle and the fact that the Red Cross depended on the interest, strength and activities of its voluntary workers. But it is not that simple.

Voluntary service is of capital importance for the various Red Cross activities, for among the 126 National Societies there are differences and their work is carried on in very diverse socio-economic systems. Moreover, with the enormously accelerated development of all types of human societies, sometimes even quicker in so-called developed countries than in the developing ones—we are faced with a new situation where the type of voluntary work that existed, say only fifty years ago, has radically changed.

It is almost banal to note that the old society, with a small affluent leisured class organized so that its members and in particular women, thanks to a great deal of help at home, could devote themselves to good works, in order to help the enormous mass of the poor in their immediate surroundings even during wars and disaster situations—that type of society does not exist any more.

From a purely Red Cross point of view, we sometimes deplore that the present society does not allow people to give so much time and money to the Red Cross as before.

But this argument could easily be countered by the fact that the standard of living has risen in many lands and that much broader categories of people are able to see beyond the fight for their daily bread and to feel the responsibility of active solidarity towards those who still need it. There is also the fact that fewer working hours, the rationalization of house work and other technical circumstances create conditions for voluntary work by a greater number of people.

Before making some more specific remarks, I would like to present some general problems.

We must first define what we mean by voluntary service and volunteers. In a limited sense and specifically when the French term “*bénévole*” is used, we mean people who give their services without remuneration. We would like, however, as Mr. Pictet mentions in his excellent *Comments on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross*, to use the word in a broader sense—meaning work without pressure from the outside, voluntarily, of one’s free will, the matter of remuneration being secondary.

We have here a direct comparison between the first Red Cross volunteers, the Italian women helping Henry Dunant in Solferino and Castiglione, and for example, the young Burmese students who give their three month’s vacation to work for food transport and food distribution to the homecoming refugees at the Bangladesh border, receiving as compensation only the bare necessities of life during their stay hundreds of miles away from their homes.

Mr. Pictet also points out that the voluntary character of the Red Cross is a direct consequence of the principle of humanity. It is a way of putting it into practice.

Are volunteers needed in our times when, in most social systems, responsibility for health and welfare is a matter for the State or local government? The question should be put, because there was in many countries a period, for instance in the years after the last World War, when the professionals and those favouring a greater role for the State had a tendency to thank the Red Cross for past history, for pioneer work, to say it was no longer necessary, and that they had taken on the responsibility.

Volunteers are not needed any more ! Developments have however shown that this is not the case. Even in countries where, by ideology and law, the State is responsible for all services, it has become clear that the State is not only composed of offices, bureaucrats, hired officials, but that, in a wider sense, if it is to function, it needs the voluntary contribution of its citizens, over and above their daily remunerated tasks.

We have seen a development which makes the need for volunteers even stronger than before. Such is the case, for example, in the field of health, where the necessity for preventive measures has emerged, measures which must be based on a broad popular participation, with the right motivation, not only among the permanent technical staff, but also among the population itself. This motivation cannot be ordered from above, it must come from within, it must be promoted by organizations believing in what they are doing and their members, by necessity, volunteers. We have seen this when facing the need for vaccination campaigns or general health education, school hygiene, the fight against the causes of illnesses like tuberculosis, malaria, and many others; in the fight against alcoholism, the abuse of drugs—there are so many more examples which could be given.

In these last years we have seen how this general view has been implemented in the work for Primary Health Care. We have seen it also in the mobilization of popular interest for human environment, and in many other fields. But we have also seen that this calls for a new emphasis on leadership and training and a mentality that avoids the older ill feelings between the professionals and the volunteers—where we still have progress to make !

We have also seen in highly developed countries, with excellent medical systems, how the population changes have created a new poverty, the poverty of loneliness and isolation, of frustration because the old

contacts with the soil, with the home village, with the family have been severed by migration to the big cities and the disappearance of normal relations with a community, relations which in one form or another, have been constant for thousands of years but are now gone. Here, there is an obvious need for more efficient, more widespread volunteer services.

We have also seen that one field of Red Cross work, which earlier was wrongly thought to be a monopoly of legal or military experts within governments, academic institutions, etc., namely the dissemination of humanitarian law and Red Cross principles, has now received a new departure. Not only do we need the highly valued expertise from the specialists, directed by the International Committee of the Red Cross: more essential than ever is a popular approach based on volunteer leadership and motivation, but with proper training and organization, like all other tasks with our Movement.

Very often, when studying the methods of increasing the efficiency of work, we look into our internal organization—how shall this be arranged in order to keep the necessary flexibility with an accent on professionalism but also the service character both necessary for the training and orientation of volunteers. We are facing, as Mr. Pictet also points out, two dangers. One is bureaucracy, the other amateurism.

The first means that we have, as in all administrations, a tendency to perfectionism, to create even more bureaucracy. The loyalty within an office and within a specific group of professionals, and their lack of real interest in working with volunteers (partly because they are afraid of them) is a fact we have to live with. The tendency of bureaucracies to make themselves permanent—to grow—and to create a language and a working technique which are getting incomprehensible for normal people, has also been seen in the Red Cross. Fortunately it is limited, partly by the surveillance from volunteer leadership, partly by the simple fact that the lack of economic resources means it is impossible to make central administration too strong. But the danger is there.

The danger of amateurism was pointed out quite strongly in the Tansley Report. It stated that many Societies still had an old-fashioned approach. It mentioned the isolation of Red Cross Volunteer efforts, the lack of planning, the lack of co-operation with responsible Government agencies and the lack of understanding the necessity of training for specific tasks, and lastly, a lack of discipline in the execution of tasks

which made impossible planned, systematic and efficient efforts. Surely there is much in this—one has to create a new type of volunteer, as has been done in many lands—with a sense of responsibility, a sense of discipline and a sense of the necessity of co-operating with other organizations, authorities and people instead of trying to do Red Cross work in splendid isolation.

The Tansley Report also points out what has to be improved. Most of the Red Cross volunteers come from cities: we have too few of them where they are most needed—in the rural areas. Many of them have not been trained to work within the framework of their own communities. There are, still, class distinctions between Red Cross volunteers and the great mass of the people. But all this can be improved. The Report expresses the hope that the Red Cross could become professional without threatening its traditional strength—the action of volunteers—and this notably in developing countries.

The integration of Red Cross work with community services requires that we take a thorough look at these problems.

However, all that the Tansley Report says is not negative. To do justice to this report, its main tendency is to emphasize the basic role of volunteers in the Red Cross and to give many positive examples of how this has worked out to the benefit both of the Red Cross and mankind. The criticism is positive and indicates what could be improved.

The responsibility of Red Cross leadership is to make this work so meaningful and so attractive that it will, by itself, draw in the right people. When I say attractive, I do not mean that it should be something of the “old lady bountiful distributing Christmas parcels to the poor”. On the contrary attractive work can be dirty and difficult, but its attractiveness lies in the feeling of the one who does it, that it is necessary to help the community or individuals in fields where this person can give meaningful services.

One of our great problems is therefore, after having looked into the needs of the community, both on the practical and ideological sides—the community being either the home, village or the whole world—to see that there is a possibility for giving services, under specific conditions after specific training, which in themselves create the willingness to continue.

Here the Red Cross leadership, a combination of professionals and volunteers, has a very great task to fill because we have too often seen situations where the interest of volunteers is high at first but where it fades out when there is no proper leadership or motivation to continue and maintain it.

What we also have to fight within the Red Cross is the feeling among some volunteers that their work is ethically more valuable than the work done by professionals, or paid staff in any capacity. This is very dangerous indeed. It creates a negative attitude and sometimes even sabotages the work of those who think that they are looked upon as second-class citizens, just because they have to be paid for their work. Even they are, in a way, volunteers when they give that extra enthusiasm, efficiency and time to the work for which they are paid. It is therefore absolutely necessary to point out the equality of all workers and the identical human values of all who work for humanitarian purposes.

We have limited ourselves to speak about volunteers in general. There is one section of the population we should never forget, namely Youth. The method by which Red Cross young people are integrated in the organization is, from this point of view, of secondary importance. What we have to think of is that in most parts of the world, half of the population is under twenty-one years of age. If we cannot inspire the youth, if we cannot get sufficient youth volunteers, our movement will go backwards. Fortunately, there are many good signs that this job can be done; we have practical aids to do it and we think that the Red Cross youth may be our greatest asset for the future.

To sum up, we believe that with the steady reduction in working hours and the consequent growth of leisure time, along with a longer life expectancy—which is resulting in greater numbers of elderly but active individuals—the potential for volunteers has increased and this does not in the long run only concern developing countries. But we have to have better training, a clear motivation, a feeling that they are integrated in their own communities and also belong to the International Red Cross. We should broaden the basis for recruitment and try to give priorities to those areas or countries where we most need them. We should also see to it that all social frontiers disappear and that one gives the same motivation to the necessary professional staff. We should try to make a reality of the optimistic slogan that the Red Cross is doing a professional job with volunteers. This work in the field is one dimension; the other dimension is the ideological one. We can never get Red

Cross or humanitarian principles in general accepted in the world if we do not prove through our volunteers that this is not the exclusive province of professionals and governments, this is man's best defence against evil—the Red Cross volunteer who believes and can speak inspiringly on behalf of our movement and do practical work at the same time. This is one of the main hopes we can cherish for the future.

**Henrik BEER**

*Secretary-General*

*League of Red Cross Societies*



## VOLUNTARISM WITHIN THE RED CROSS

*This paper, prepared by Miss Marion Tavel, of the ICRC Department of Principles and Law, was submitted to the Conference by Mr. Marcel-A. Naville, a member of the ICRC.*

### Origin of voluntarism

“Tutti fratelli”, cried with emotion the women of Castiglione when, with Henry Dunant, they tended the wounded after the battle of Solferino. In this cry from the heart, this testimony to human solidarity in distress and to voluntary assistance to men who suffer, is to be found the origin of a movement which has so widely expanded during the years and which is called the Red Cross.

The dedication of the voluntary workers in Lombardy who devoted themselves to the care of wounded soldiers, admirable as it was, was by no means equal to the immensity of the needs. Henry Dunant himself said, “In the face of so great an emergency, what could be done by a handful of enthusiasts, all isolated and dispersed? (...) But selected and competent volunteers, sent by societies sanctioned and approved by the authorities, would easily have overcome all these difficulties, and would have done infinitely more good.”<sup>1</sup>

### Voluntary service and the law

This conviction of Henry Dunant's, that it was necessary to found voluntary relief societies to provide care for wounded soldiers in war, was given expression in 1863 in the resolutions of the International

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<sup>1</sup> Henry Dunant, *A Memory of Solferino*, Washington, D. C., The American National Red Cross, 1959, pp. 57-58.

Conference in Geneva.<sup>1</sup> National committees—the precursors of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, were assigned the task of training voluntary nurses in time of peace and of organizing their activities in time of war.

Subsequently, many other official texts mentioned the principle of voluntary service which is one of the characteristics of our movement.

Some of these texts originate from *Red Cross* bodies, particularly the International Conference, the supreme deliberating authority of the movement. For instance, one of the qualifying conditions for a society to become a member of the International Red Cross was approved by the 1948 International Red Cross Conference in Stockholm, and states that the candidate society must be recognized by its legal government as a voluntary relief society and an auxiliary to the public authorities. In addition, among the fundamental principles proclaimed by the 1965 International Conference in Vienna is one which includes the voluntary service concept in the following terms: *The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organization not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.* A number of resolutions, adopted by the International Conference,<sup>2</sup> the Inter-American Conference,<sup>3</sup> or the Board of Governors,<sup>4</sup> gave support to this notion by underlining its importance or connection with other essential principles of the movement.

Some laws issued by *States* testify to the international community's recognition of the voluntary nature of relief society activities. Such is the case of the Geneva Conventions of 1906, 1929 and 1949 which include a provision placing the staff of voluntary relief societies on the same footing as the medical personnel of armed forces.<sup>5</sup> In addition, Article 25 of the League of Nations Covenant called on members of the League to promote voluntary National Red Cross organizations. A United

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<sup>1</sup> *Compte rendu de la Conférence internationale réunie à Genève, les 26, 27, 28 et 29 octobre 1863 pour étudier les moyens de pourvoir à l'insuffisance du service sanitaire dans les armées en campagne*, Genève, Imprimerie de Jules-Guillaume Fick, 1863, pp. 147-149.

<sup>2</sup> International Conferences: Res. 17, 18/XV, Tokyo, 1934; 25/XVI, London, 1938; 1/XXIII, Bucharest, 1977.

<sup>3</sup> Inter-American Conferences: Res. 6/VI, Mexico, 1951; Recom. I/VIII, Bogotá, 1966.

<sup>4</sup> Board of Governors: Res. 12, 23, nineteenth session, 1946; 7, 21, twentieth session, 1948.

<sup>5</sup> Geneva Convention for amelioration of condition of wounded and sick in armies in the field: art. 10/Conv. July 6, 1906; art. 10/ Conv. July 27, 1929; Art. 26/ Conv. August 12, 1949.

Nations General Assembly resolution of 1946 adds that at all times and in all circumstances the independence and benevolent character of National Societies must be respected.<sup>1</sup>

### **The meaning of voluntarism**

All these documents, deserving of careful analysis, show that voluntary service is recognized as an essential Red Cross principle. But what does it actually mean? The volunteer is he who of his own free will offers to undertake a certain task: he does so without compulsion. As the Latin tag has it, "*Voluntas non potest cogi*", "the will cannot be commanded".

For a National Society, the voluntary service, as just defined, is on two levels. All members of a Red Cross Society who work to promote the humanitarian ideal which they uphold are volunteers, at the individual level. But the Society itself, as a group, may also be considered a volunteer. In fact, it is on the Society that the onus falls to decide what activities it will undertake in the spirit of service inspired by its members. Of course, it is bound by the resolutions of International Red Cross Conferences, by its statutes, and by its status as an auxiliary to the public authorities. But it is up to it to decide the tasks it considers itself able to accomplish within the general limits set by the movement and by the authorities. When making its choice, under the attentive eye of its "social partners" (government, voluntary organizations, public), the National Society is guided by the desire to alleviate first the most urgent distress. In other words, the spirit of service is not confined to the National Society members, it spreads throughout the National Society itself, for far from being an instrument available to the government, it enjoys freedom—albeit limited—to decide the work it wishes to do.

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<sup>1</sup> Res. of 49th plenary meeting, November 19, 1946.

See also the declaration by Mr Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the Council of Delegates (Geneva, September 2-10, 1963): "... The essentially voluntary character of your organisation enables you to surmount difficulties that intergovernmental organisations would find intractable. For this reason, the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its very first Session in 1946, recommended that the members of the United Nations should encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and that at all times the independent and voluntary action of those Societies should be respected. The Assembly's resolution reflected the desire of the world organisation for the closest relations with the Red Cross."

## Voluntarism, paid and unpaid

Does voluntary service signify unpaid service? Is the remuneration of Red Cross staff in conflict with the fundamental principles? This question was studied by the Red Cross in 1950. Until the First World War some privileged people could devote time to relief activities without pay or refund of outlays, but economic conditions had so changed by 1950 that few people could then live without earning their livelihood. In addition, the activities of National Societies had grown and qualified staff with professional training had become increasingly necessary. The investigation conducted by the ICRC and the League showed that all National Societies consulted employed paid staff and did not consider this to be a departure from the Red Cross principle. Indeed, did not Henry Dunant say, in 1863, that voluntary nurses should be enlisted temporarily and be paid for all the time they worked? <sup>1</sup> The ICRC stated, in *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge* in 1950, its conclusion that the question of remuneration of Red Cross personnel depended very much on economic conditions and the social structure of the country, and that it was for the National Society in each country to decide how to organize the recruitment of its staff. <sup>2</sup>

The proportion of voluntary unpaid workers to professionals varies from one National Society to another but whether paid or unpaid, they all share a common determination to alleviate suffering and promote respect for, and the dignity of, human beings. Voluntary workers who are paid for their Red Cross service freely commit themselves to duties of a more imperative calling than the employees of a profit-making enterprise, for they place the interest of victims of circumstances before their own. Unpaid voluntary workers, for their part, provide a service which enables National Societies to undertake far more activities than would be possible without their support. <sup>3</sup> Some give their blood, some comfort people, others might, for example, design Red Cross posters. What is perhaps even more important is the contagious idealism and enthusiasm of the unpaid voluntary workers. They represent the very essence of the "Red Cross spirit".

<sup>1</sup> Procès-verbal de la séance du 17 mars 1863 de la Commission spéciale de la Société d'utilité publique pour les secours aux militaires blessés des armées, in *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, N° 360, décembre 1948, p. 870.

<sup>2</sup> Lucie Odier, *Le principe du volontariat dans les œuvres de la Croix-Rouge en temps de guerre*, in *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, N° 379, juillet 1950, pp. 506-510.

<sup>3</sup> See the report entitled *The British Red Cross Society in 1974*, p. 20, showing the services provided by 131,000 unpaid volunteers without which the Red Cross could not function.

The altruism of the voluntary workers, paid and unpaid, is to be found not only at the service of National Societies. The League and the ICRC share this attachment to the principle of voluntarism which unites all components of the Red Cross. The ICRC, for its part, appreciates all the more the value of the voluntary worker as it has had to face tasks with which it could not have coped without massive support from voluntary workers. For instance, the Central Tracing Agency could not have managed during the two world wars if it had not had the co-operation of many voluntary workers. It is a fact that the nature of its responsibilities and of conflicts requires the ICRC to call increasingly on paid professionals and specialists, but it remains as open as possible to unpaid voluntarism and it is pleased at contact between its personnel and that of the National Societies.

### **Voluntarism and selflessness**

While the Red Cross comprises voluntary workers who are not all unpaid, it gives its services free of charge. How could it assist without discrimination all victims of conflicts or disasters if it were to ask for financial consideration from people who would certainly be in no position to pay? "The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organization not prompted in any manner by desire for gain" proclaimed the International Red Cross Conference in Vienna in 1965. Selflessness seems therefore to be the corollary to voluntarism. One of the first versions of this principle, drafted by a preliminary study commission in 1959, was even more explicit: "The Red Cross, a voluntary institution inspired by the spirit of service, considers only the humanitarian interest of people. It derives no profit from its work".

An illustration of this idea is to be found in Article 44 of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, of 12 August 1949. The fourth paragraph of that article says that as an exceptional measure the red cross, red crescent and red lion and sun signs may be displayed in time of peace, under certain conditions, to mark the position of aid stations exclusively assigned to the purpose of giving *free* treatment to the wounded or sick. The emblems of the Red Cross movement must always, symbolize selflessness to reaffirm the institution's moral authority and ensure that it enjoys the confidence of governments and peoples and of all who, voluntarily, by their generosity, enable it to finance its activities.

## **Voluntarism, independence and neutrality**

The support given to the Red Cross in no way diminishes its independence of the authorities or its neutrality which the voluntary spirit of its members ensures. The National Societies welcome and organize the good will of everybody irrespective of sex, faith, social condition and political conviction. The voluntary workers of the Red Cross are not a pressure group. The wide range of their culture, politics and ideologies is an assurance of the independence of the institution they have chosen to serve.

The very close ties linking the concepts of voluntarism, independence and neutrality have often been pointed out. In 1948, the League Board of Governors, developing an idea which it had expressed in 1946, stated that "a Red Cross Society should maintain its position as an independent voluntary organization as recognized by the Government, local authorities and other voluntary organizations engaged in similar work; in time of war as in time of peace the privileged status of the Red Cross in war may be jeopardized if the Society does not retain its independence and maintain the integrity of its aims in accordance with Red Cross principles".<sup>1</sup> If Red Cross workers did not of their own free will undertake to serve the movement's humanitarian ideal, but were forced to join it by the powers that be, they would no longer be autonomous and would be viewed with understandable suspicion.

## **Voluntarism, a haven for humanity**

Another positive aspect of voluntarism which should be mentioned is the opportunity it gives for a person to express his feeling of solidarity in respect of other persons, in a society increasingly controlled by the State, by science and by technology. In his consideration of the voluntary character of the commitment undertaken by members of the Red Cross, Jean-G. Lossier has shown that it "stands out in its full moral importance, for, with present tendencies all against free choice and spontaneity in human relations and all in favour of the cut and dried and legally established in all things, disinterestedness in any form is little understood".<sup>2</sup> Some people might think that there is no longer any room for

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<sup>1</sup> Board of Governors, Res. VII, XXth session, 1948.

<sup>2</sup> Jean-G. Lossier, *Fellowship, The Moral Significance of the Red Cross*, Geneva, 1948, p. 43.

voluntarism in the world of today, with the State tending more and more to assume responsibility for the individual's social needs and to protect him from the unavoidable adversities resulting from sickness or accident. And yet, there is no escaping the fact that this is not so. There are certain things which a State-controlled body cannot or does not yet do, but which the Red Cross can. For instance, there are National Society voluntary workers who try to look after certain marginal social cases who are not covered by State aid, like those youngsters who wander at night in some towns in Latin America, to whom the local Red Cross branch has decided to bring much needed assistance in the form of medicaments, food and human warmth. Similarly, the voluntary workers of the Red Cross movement bring much appreciated comfort and consolation to the sick in hospitals. In such fashion, they contribute—and they are not the only ones—towards the alleviation of the distress experienced by those who perhaps feel that they may have been forgotten and to opening the hearts of their fellow-citizens to their sense of responsibility for others as well as for their own health and welfare.<sup>1</sup> Finally, in an armed conflict, even though the army medical services may have become more and more efficient, it is only the representatives of National Societies and the delegates of the ICRC who can perform various specific tasks, because of the neutrality of the institution they represent. Therefore, voluntarism retains today all its value, even though its mission has changed somewhat in character since the nineteenth century.

### **Spirit of service**

In conclusion, it should be again stressed that the very essence of voluntarism in the Red Cross is the spirit of service with which its members are filled. The voluntary worker is the person who, of his own free will and whether he is paid or not, lends his services for the fulfilment of the humanitarian mission to which he has decided to devote his life, all the while accepting to submit to the discipline which is essential for the discharge of the tasks entrusted to him.

One should therefore bear in mind Mr. Pictet's warning to the Red Cross, in his commentary on the principles of the Red Cross, when he invited the movement not to lose "the human touch, its direct contact

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<sup>1</sup> See Pierre M. Dorolle, *National Red Cross Societies and Health and Welfare*, Joint Committee for the Re-appraisal of the Role of the Red Cross, Background Paper No 4, Geneva, Henry Dunant Institute, pp. 48-50.

with suffering".<sup>1</sup> A top-heavy administrative machinery, which could become an end to itself, would be liable to distort the spirit of the Red Cross itself. "What use would admirable statutes, a balanced budget and a well-trained staff be to it, if it must lose its soul. Let it meditate on the ancient myth of Antaeus and constantly draw new strength from the source from which it originally sprang".<sup>2</sup>

The preservation of an authentic spirit of service, in line with the ideal of voluntary aid advocated by Henry Dunant, such is the task which all Red Cross bodies must perform.

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<sup>1</sup> Jean Pictet, *Red Cross Principles*, Geneva, ICRC, 1955, p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 108,



# The Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross

## COMMENTARY

by Jean Pictet

*(continued)*

We have said that this requirement is absolute. However, in exceptional circumstances, it may be necessary to make a choice; for instance, when a doctor or nurse, for want of medicines in sufficient quantities, is only in a position to cure a certain number of patients in his care. This is frequently a tragedy for the Red Cross, comparable to that of a raft which will sink if any more castaways cling to it. Can one, in all conscience, use an oar and rap the knuckles of human beings, children perhaps, whose misfortune it is to have not arrived first? I know of several cases where doctors have only treated the sick, wounded or starving who still had a chance of survival, leaving those for whom there was no longer any hope to die. All this represents a matter of conscience, as it is called, because the decision must be left to the individual responsible, who will reach it after deep reflection and carefully weighing the pros and cons.

In such extreme cases as those mentioned above, the doctor or Red Cross worker must make choices on the basis of the social and human attitudes prevailing in the community to which he belongs. He may, for example, give priority to those who have family responsibilities rather than to those who do not; to the young instead of to the old; to women instead of men. It may also be left to chance. If he allows himself to be guided by personal reasons, so long as they are exempt from self-interest, who has the right to reproach him? Who, after all, can claim to hold the scales of perfect justice?

### **Philosophical considerations**

Those who want to go more deeply into this question will have to ask themselves why and how it ever came about, in this world of ours,

that recognition should have been given to this principle of non-discrimination, or, if you prefer, to the principle of equality of rights among men.

All things which are equal in some of their aspects are at the same time unequal in other aspects, even if this is for no other reason than that they are in different places. What is true for objects is true as well for men: they are both equal and unequal, depending upon what aspect we are considering. In the field of rights, one looks at man in terms of equality; in the field of need and assistance, in terms of inequality. When discrimination occurs, it is invariably due to reasons unrelated to the specific case before us, and because we do not see, in this particular case, anything but the elements which display inequality between men, in a field where it is equality which should prevail.

Under the present heading, we shall examine the problem of *equality*. If we have been brought to the point of recognizing the equality of rights among men, this is primarily for reasons of practicality. We certainly know very well that in this world men are not equal. Some are tall, others short; some are intelligent, and others less so—and we could find an abundance of other examples. It is obvious indeed that men differ in their physical, intellectual and moral qualities.

By applying equality of treatment to them, we would be following a mathematical rule, but not a rule of equity and even less one of humanity. Equality in treatment would be right only if it involved identical people, under exactly comparable circumstances, something that never happens.

The ideal thing would be to give to each individual not the same thing but that which is appropriate to him personally because of his nature and particular situation. Such a manner of distribution is not impossible when we are concerned with a small number of persons, but it is not practical in terms of the whole community. For one thing, the individual cases, which are inevitably complex, are then so numerous that we would soon be totally lost. In addition, we would be committing ourselves to subjective evaluation, with all its great risks of partiality and error. When the state concerns itself with establishing the abstract rights of its citizens, differentiation among them in this respect is simply impossible.

This is why society has taken as a fundamental postulate the equality of rights between men. In the final analysis, this idea is the most convenient one for regulating relations between individuals. It does not seriously harm anyone and although it does not attain the highest level of justice,

it does nevertheless provide a certain degree of justice. It is certainly not without value because, as one thinker has expressed it, *This has made it possible for the world of masters and the world of servants to come together and constitute a single and undivided humanity.*<sup>1</sup>

## 2. PROPORTIONALITY

### Commentary

The principle of proportionality, which we might also speak of as the principle of equity, is expressed in the second sentence, under this heading in the Proclamation: *It endeavours only to relieve suffering, giving priority to the most urgent cases of distress.*

This phrasing is not perfect. It would have been clearer if it read, *It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals in proportion to the degree of their suffering and to give priority according to the degree of urgency.* This principle was formulated in a more technical and precise manner in 1955: *The help available shall be apportioned according to the relative importance of individual needs and in their order of urgency.*<sup>2</sup>

This idea also found its place in the Geneva Conventions. The 1949 version forbids any “adverse” distinction. Thus, women are to be treated with the particular respect due to them. In like manner, it is normal to give special attention to children and old people. It is also understood that better conditions with regard to quarters or to clothing should be provided for captives accustomed to a tropical climate.

Along with quantitative inequality in treatment, the Conventions also provide for inequality in terms of time. We find, for example, that *only urgent medical reasons will authorize priority in the order of treatment to be administered.* Accordingly, when medical personnel have to deal with a massive influx of wounded, they will begin by treating those for whom a delay would be fatal, or at least injurious, dealing afterwards with those whose condition does not require immediate intervention. In the same way, Red Cross representatives responsible for distribution of food or medicine will meet the most urgent needs first.

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<sup>1</sup> Jean-G. Lossier; *Les civilisations et le service du prochain*, Paris, 1958, p. 224.

<sup>2</sup> J. Pictet: *Red Cross Principles*.

At this point, let us revert to the anecdote referred to earlier under “non-discrimination”, in which the nurse refused to accept her wounded countrymen because her hospital was filled with enemy wounded. The condition of all the men in the hospital was no doubt serious because, otherwise, a more flexible solution could have been found, giving priority to the most seriously wounded of both sides—those for whom immediate hospitalization or a surgical operation was necessary—and sending those with slight wounds of both nationalities, and who could be transported without risk, to the next town.

The principles of humanity and non-discrimination call for giving complete and immediate relief to all men. In real life, unfortunately, resources are generally insufficient to relieve all suffering at once. Accordingly, there must be some standard to apply in distribution. There is such a standard: for equal suffering, equal assistance; for unequal suffering, assistance in proportion to the extent of suffering, taking into account the urgency of the various cases. For the Red Cross, there are proper and even obligatory distinctions that may be made—specifically, those which are based upon degrees of need.

Proportionality is one of the essential principles of Red Cross action, even though it took a long time to arrive at it. One of the leaders of a National Society had however already understood the point when he wrote, in 1946, “There is only one rule for the Red Cross: the greatest help to the greatest need”.<sup>1</sup>

It would be unjust to offer the same assistance to those with differing degrees of need. This after all is just common sense. Let us take a simple example. After a picnic, you have two pieces of bread left. You meet two travellers, one of whom has just eaten and is not hungry, while the other has had nothing to eat all day long. What do you do—give one piece of bread to each of them? Of course not, you obviously give both pieces of bread to the one whose stomach is empty, to the one who is suffering.

**Jean PICTET**

*(To be continued)*

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<sup>1</sup> Sir John Kennedy, Executive Vice-President of the British Red Cross.

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## **Appointment to the Executive Board**

At its meeting of 13 September 1979, the ICRC Assembly appointed to the Executive Board Mr. Rudolf Jäckli, who had been elected a member of the Assembly on 1 March 1979.

The ICRC is pleased that its Executive Board will henceforth have the benefit of Mr. Jäckli's wide experience.

With the appointment of Mr. Jäckli, the Executive Board comprises six members.

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## **Ratifications of the Protocols**

The following States deposited with the Swiss Government their instruments of ratification of the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949:

the Republic of the Niger	on 8 June 1979
the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	on 11 June 1979
Tunisia	on 9 August 1979
Sweden	on 29 August 1979

Under the provisions of the Protocols, they will enter into force on 8 December 1979 for the Republic of the Niger, on 11 December 1979 for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on 9 February 1980 for the Republic of Tunisia, and on 29 February 1980 for the Kingdom of Sweden, that is six months after deposit of the instruments of ratification.

*The instrument of ratification by the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia contains the following statement:*

“The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia states hereby that the provisions of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I) relating to occupation, shall be applied in keeping with Article 238 of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia according to which no one shall have the right to acknowledge or sign an act of capitulation, nor to accept or recognize the occupation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or of any of its individual parts.”<sup>1</sup>

*The instrument of ratification of Protocol I by Sweden contains the following reservation and statement :*

“I hereby declare on behalf of the Government that Sweden ratifies the said Protocol and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out all the stipulations therein contained, subject to the reservation that Article 75, paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (h) shall be applied only to the extent that it is not in conflict with legal provisions which allow, in exceptional circumstances, the reopening of proceedings which have resulted in a final conviction or acquittal.

I furthermore declare, pursuant to Article 90, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, that Sweden recognizes ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other High Contracting Party accepting the same obligation, the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission.”<sup>1</sup>

## **Accession to the Protocols**

On 23 May 1979, the Republic of Botswana deposited with the Swiss Government its instruments of accession to the Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The Protocols will therefore enter into force for this State on 23 November 1979, six months after the deposit of its instruments of accession.

## **Ratification of Protocol I**

On 1 June 1979, the Republic of Cyprus deposited with the Swiss Government its instrument of ratification of Protocol I.

Under the provisions of Protocol I, this treaty will enter into force for the Republic of Cyprus on 1 December 1979, i.e. six months after deposit of the instrument of ratification.

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<sup>1</sup> Original text in English.

## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **Africa**

#### **The ICRC information campaign in Southern Africa**

In its November-December 1978 issue, *International Review* announced that in October 1978 the ICRC had launched an information campaign in Southern Africa. This was a new venture, conducted by ICRC delegates based on Lusaka and Salisbury, which by now has gathered momentum. Its aim is to impart, as widely as possible, better knowledge and understanding of the red cross emblem and of its significance, and in this way to create conditions favouring the safety of Red Cross personnel in regions where their lives might be exposed to considerable danger because of military operations.

To that end, various means of information and publicity are being utilized by the ICRC Press and Information Division in Geneva as well as by the ICRC delegates in Southern Africa, for example, printed matter (strip cartoons, a bulletin "Red Cross in Action", articles and advertisements in newspapers); audio-visual programmes (weekly radio broadcasts, films, talks, exhibitions, posters) and the distribution of publicity articles (such as bowls, T-shirts, exercise-books, pencils, stickers, etc.).

It is still premature to attempt a definitive assessment of this information campaign or to judge its impact on the population. But one can nevertheless draw at this stage a number of lessons and, where necessary,

revise some of the objectives and means employed. The cumulative effect of the information campaign has brought home to many people the presence of the Red Cross, which hitherto was almost totally unknown, as a familiar and welcome entity. There is still, however, a great deal to be done to get the Red Cross to penetrate into the remoter rural areas and to strengthen the participation of the local Red Cross Societies in the preparations and conduct of the campaign.

### **Mission of the Delegate General**

From 4 to 27 August the ICRC Delegate General for Africa, Mr. Frank Schmidt, went on a mission to various African countries. He first went to Kenya and other places in East Africa, and then South Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in the south, visiting the ICRC delegations in each country to discuss their humanitarian activities. In South Africa he paid a series of visits to places of detention and in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia he accompanied a team of delegates upcountry on an evaluation mission in Chipinga district.

At Salisbury Mr. Schmidt, accompanied by the head of the ICRC delegation, had talks on several occasions with government authorities. In particular, he had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whom he apprised of the ICRC's activities to protect and assist the victims of the events in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. He also met the Minister of Natural Resources and Land Development, Mr. George Nyandoro, and the official British representative in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Mr. Derek Day.

### **Zimbabwe-Rhodesia**

In July and August the ICRC delegation in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia continued its protection and assistance activities to the victims of the conflict.

The ICRC provides relief to prisons on a regular basis and finances the transport, by bus, of families wishing to visit their detained relatives. In July relief amounting to over 3,000 Swiss francs was distributed and in August additional relief was provided for detainees at the Chikurubi prison.



Assistance to displaced persons took the form of 238 tons of supplies, worth some 298,000 Swiss francs in all, which were delivered in July and included 221 tons of food, 7.6 tons of soap, building materials, 5,100 blankets, clothing and medicines.

Since the beginning of June the Central Tracing Agency has initiated some 90 inquiries into the whereabouts of missing persons. In 44 cases positive information has been given to the applicants. The ICRC tracing agency offices also draw up lists of detainees and transmit messages for separated families.

### **Botswana**

The ICRC delegation in Botswana has continued to distribute relief (blankets, clothing, tents, drugs, etc.) in camps for displaced persons. In June and July, 34.7 tons of supplies were delivered to the Dukwe, Selebi-Pikwe and Francistown camps, where 20,496 persons were living at the time.

As to protection, the ICRC delegates visited the country's seven main detention centres, located at Gaborone, Lobatse, Francistown and Selebi-Pikwe, between June and the end of August, seeing more than 2,100 prisoners in all.

### **Zambia**

In July and August the ICRC provided refugee camps in Zambia with 33 tons of relief, including 18 tons of powdered milk, 1.8 tons of baby food and 14 tons of soap. About 100 tents were distributed as well as drugs, tools and material for improving sanitary conditions, particularly for providing the camps with drinking water supply. During the same period, the victims of raids received medical assistance.

### **South Africa**

From 13 to 23 August a team of ICRC delegates and doctors, headed by the Delegate General for Africa, Mr. F. Schmidt, visited six places of

detention in South Africa (Robben Island, Pretoria Local, Pretoria Hospital, Pollsmoor, Kroonstad and Potchefstroom), housing 482 security prisoners under sentence.

### **Angola**

At the end of August, in co-operation with the local Red Cross association, the ICRC repatriated a South African national who had been detained by SWAPO in Angola for ten months.

Since August the ICRC has been involved in the establishment of an orthopaedic centre for war disabled at Huambo in the southern part of the country. A team of physiotherapists and prosthetists is already on the spot.

### **Uganda**

A tour to assess needs and distribute relief was undertaken in July and August by an ICRC team of four delegates, including a doctor, in the West Nile District of Uganda. The team visited some 25 hospitals and dispensaries, some run by the Government and others by church missions, and provided them with drugs, medical equipment, soap, blankets, kitchen utensils and powdered milk. In addition, 100 dispensary units donated by the Danish Red Cross reached Entebbe airport on 24 July and were distributed by the ICRC at the same time as other supplies, including 10 tons of powdered milk, in the districts of Karamoja and Acholi. The value of this relief amounted to over 200,000 dollars.

With regard to protection, during July and August the ICRC delegates visited more than 4,000 detainees in ten places of detention at Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Moroto, Kitgum, Namalu, Mubaku, Rwime and Masaka.

### **Tanzania**

A second series of visits to places of detention was started in August. During the first tour, which took place in June, the ICRC delegates saw 783 prisoners of war to whom they distributed relief in the amount of 26,000 Swiss francs.

As to the civilian victims of the events, the regional delegate for East Africa and a doctor toured the Bukoba region on the Ugandan border, where some 30,000 displaced persons live in four camps, in order to assess needs. Mattresses and blankets as well as drugs were distributed to the camp dispensaries. In addition, it was decided to provide additional food assistance to 3,000 children, many of whom are suffering from malnutrition, and to 1,200 pregnant women.

## **Chad**

In July and August the ICRC delegates visited prisoner-of-war camps at Ounianga-Kebir, Gouro and Amoul in the north of the country and saw 171 captives in all.

They also distributed 30 tons of relief, representing two months' rations for 1,000 prisoners and their families, in six camps.

Between 12 and 19 August the ICRC organized seven flights for 654 Chad civilian internees held by the National Liberation Front of Chad (Frolinat). The persons concerned—women and children for the most part—were transported to their home villages. Four flights went from Faya and N'Djamena to Moundou and Sahr, and three others from Faya to N'Djamena.

The above operation, which was the outcome of ICRC negotiations with Frolinat and the Government of Chad, received logistic support from the French Government, which made aircraft available to the ICRC.

## **Mauritania**

From 15 to 25 July the regional delegate and an ICRC doctor carried out a mission in Mauritania. At Nouakchott, they were received by the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Minister of Health and Social Affairs. They also held several talks with the leaders of the National Red Crescent Society.

The delegates visited and were able to converse without witness with 152 Polisario Front combatants held by the Mauriticians.

## **Ethiopia**

In July the ICRC distributed 120 tons of relief, over 2,000 blankets and several medical units in the provinces of Gondar, Bale, Harargue, Mekele and Tigray for victims of the fighting.

## **Asia**

### **Indo-Chinese refugees**

Representatives of the ICRC and of the League of Red Cross Societies were invited by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to participate in the meeting on 20 and 21 July 1979 on refugees and displaced persons in South-East Asia, held in Geneva under United Nations auspices. The encouraging results obtained will enable the Red Cross to use its available resources without delay to make an active contribution to the assistance programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This contribution will be to the following operations:

1. In temporary host countries Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies will, with support from the League of Red Cross Societies, expand their present work in the camps, which consists of distributing basic relief, building shelters, medical care, social welfare and cultural assistance, communications, transport, etc. These tasks require considerable resources in funds, manpower and material.
2. In permanent host countries the National Societies are stepping up their activities to receive refugees, for whom they often take most of the responsibility.
3. In all countries concerned the ICRC has begun to trace missing persons, exchange messages and reunite dispersed families with the active help of the National Societies concerned and in liaison with the UNHCR.

4. In Cambodia, the ICRC is making every effort to bring large-scale help as soon as possible to civilian victims of the conflicts and is preparing to send medical assistance and food.

The Red Cross is also considering what can be done to bring substantial help to the other countries in the region which have been ruined by the war that has afflicted them for so many years, or which are trying to cope with the unprecedented problem of refugees arriving by land and sea.

To draw up this plan of action, the League and the ICRC called a meeting in Geneva, on 31 July and 1 August, of the representatives of 17 National Societies, including those from the five ASEAN countries and the Hong Kong branch of the British Red Cross. Representatives of the HCR and the ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration) took part in some of the discussions.

Spokesmen for National Societies in the countries of first asylum in South-East Asia reported on their activities and problems. The discussions showed the need to intensify the assistance operations already under way and to put into effect the new plan for the region with no loss of time. They also stressed the need for the League and the ICRC to continue co-ordinating the assistance programmes and channeling the resources contributed by the Red Cross or other sources, including those obtained through the HCR and other international organizations.

Following this meeting, delegates were sent by the League and the ICRC to South-East Asia to decide in consultation with the National Societies in the region the practical steps that should be taken. For this purpose, Mr. K. Seevaratnam and Mr. P. C. Stanassis of the League went to Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Macao, while Miss R. Tissières and Mr. W. Knobel of the Central Tracing Agency visited Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Hong Kong to examine the problems relating to tracing missing persons and separated families.

The Central Tracing Agency, on 6 and 7 September, organized a working meeting at Kuala Lumpur for heads of Tracing Agency offices of the National Societies in the countries of first asylum.

A budget of 22.7 million Swiss francs was drawn up for the period up to the end of 1979. To obtain the necessary financial support, a joint appeal by the League and the ICRC was launched on 7 September to the international community.

## **Kampuchea**

The ICRC and UNICEF were invited to send representatives to Phnom Penh to discuss with the authorities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Red Cross in Phnom Penh the possibilities for humanitarian aid for the victims of the conflict.

During an initial mission to Phnom Penh, from 17 to 19 July, an ICRC delegate and a UNICEF representative had talks with the authorities and Red Cross officials. The two visitors also went to hospitals in the capital and then to Kompong Speu to make a preliminary assessment of needs and begin the drafting of a large-scale food and medical assistance programme.

After this preliminary mission, the first relief flight was organized. On 9 August, a plane chartered by the ICRC and UNICEF, with their representatives aboard, left Ho-Chi-Minh-Ville for Phnom Penh with a cargo of 4.4 tons of medicines and emergency medical equipment, which were immediately distributed to various hospitals in the capital.

The ICRC delegate and the UNICEF representative remained in Phnom Penh from 9 to 16 August, during which time they had several meetings with the authorities and the Red Cross. They were received by President Heng Samrin and had talks with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Health and of Commerce, to whom they presented a joint ICRC/UNICEF plan for assistance to the civilian population of Kampuchea. They discussed with various officials the practical means for putting the plan into effect. The respective functions of the two organizations, under the plan, were to be, for the ICRC, protection and assistance to the civilian population in general, and for UNICEF, assistance and reconstruction of services for mothers and children.

While awaiting the outcome of continuing negotiations to obtain approval for bringing in massive assistance most urgently needed by the people, new relief flights were made on 29 August and 8 September, bringing in a total of about sixty tons of food and medicines. In addition, an ICRC doctor was sent to Phnom Penh at the end of August.

## **Indonesia**

The Indonesian Red Cross has undertaken, in conjunction with the ICRC, an emergency food and medical aid programme for about 60,000 displaced persons in East Timor.

After the ICRC had completed a preliminary survey in the area in April 1979, an agreement was entered into with the Indonesian Government and the National Society in Indonesia, under which the ICRC undertook to finance the aid programme and provide medical and logistics experts to supervise its execution.

In July, the Indonesian Red Cross and the ICRC made a survey to assess the needs, on the basis of which plans for assistance and the practical means to carry out the programme were drawn up, taking into account the very difficult terrain. It was established that some 60,000 persons, scattered in eight extremely remote villages situated in broken mountain areas, were in urgent need of help. These localities could only be reached by air, roads being either interrupted or completely impassable even for heavy-duty vehicles. Relief goods will therefore have to be sent by helicopter and the cost of the operation will accordingly be considerable. The ICRC is studying cheaper means of transport for a later stage of the programme.

The ailments most frequently encountered during the medical survey—apart from malnutrition—were malaria, intestinal diseases and parasites, and lung conditions. Four Indonesian Red Cross medical teams with help from relief delegates will be in charge of medical and food assistance. At the same time, a paramedical training programme will be organized. The ICRC delegates will supervise the progress of operations, from the purchase of relief supplies to distribution among the beneficiaries.

The cost of the assistance programme is estimated at 13 million Swiss francs (including transport) for six months, after which the Indonesian Government will take over and carry on this large-scale programme.

An appeal was made at the end of August to several governments and National Societies with a view to raising the necessary funds and other material support. However, in view of the urgency of the situation, the Indonesian Red Cross and the ICRC have already gone into action.

\* \* \*

In July and August, a team consisting of the ICRC regional delegate for South-East Asia, a delegate, a doctor and an interpreter visited a number of places of detention in Indonesia.

The delegates went to a total of 29 places of detention in Java, Sumatra, Sulawesi and Kalimantan, where they saw 2,134 persons who had been detained in connection with the events. Relief supplies were distributed.

### **Taiwan**

Mr. F. Amar, head of the ICRC delegation in Thailand, visited Taiwan from 24 to 31 August at the invitation of the authorities.

Mr. Amar discussed the development of International Red Cross activities for refugees and displaced persons in South-East Asia, especially the activities of the Central Tracing Agency. He also visited the camp at Penghu, where there were 807 Indo-Chinese refugees.

### **Bangladesh/Pakistan**

A ship chartered by the Government of Pakistan left Chittagong on 5 August for Karachi with 1,489 Biharis, former residents of Bangladesh, who had expressed the desire to go and live in Pakistan.

The ICRC, in its capacity as a neutral intermediary, provides technical assistance in the operation. The movement of Biharis, financed by the Governments concerned and the HCR, is continuing by air.

### **Iran**

An ICRC team consisting of two delegates, a doctor and a Central Tracing Agency specialist, visited the Evine prison in Teheran from 22 to 29 August. They saw about 700 persons who had been arrested in connection with the events; they were able to talk to them without witnesses.

## **Latin America**

### **Nicaragua**

The end of the civil war in Nicaragua in mid-July brought no diminution in the protection and assistance activities of the ICRC on behalf of victims of the conflict.



Until the end of the fighting, food assistance for tens of thousands of people, isolated both in the towns and countryside and with no access to food supplies, constituted the highest priority for the humanitarian action. From 19 June to 16 August, an airlift had been organized by the ICRC to bring food relief, medical material, medicines and such miscellaneous supplies as blankets and beds to Managua. Three planes, a DC-6 and two DC-8s, were chartered by the ICRC to provide transport from nearby countries and the United States. In addition, two Hercules heavy transport planes were loaned to the ICRC, one by the Spanish Government, based in Costa Rica, and the other by the British Government, based in Panama. From the beginning of the food crisis resulting from the conflict, these relief flights constituted the only means for carrying out the humanitarian action conducted by the National Red Cross Society and the ICRC in co-operation with such other organizations as the Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Caritas and CEPAD (Evangelical Committee For Development Aid).

Since the cessation of hostilities, it has been possible to organize relief truck convoys, which are less expensive than air transport, to guarantee continuity for the food assistance programme and prevent general famine in the country. Within two months, the ICRC delivered by land and air more than 5,000 tons of food which was distributed by National Red Cross volunteers.

With the end of the civil war, the ICRC delegates gave increased attention to the protection activities. In an initial phase, they registered the names of about 5,600 prisoners in the hands of the new Nicaraguan authorities. Most of these were former members of the National Guard and active supporters of the former regime. In the final hours of the civil war, these persons and members of their families had asked the ICRC for protection. After drawing up lists of prisoners, the ICRC asked the authorities to give assurances as to their safety. The families of former soldiers of the National Guard were released, while the other prisoners came under the responsibility of the Government, which granted the status of prisoners of war to all the persons still being held, thus assuring them of the protection of international law.

During August, the work of the Tracing Agency considerably increased, both by its efforts on behalf of prisoners and by additional requests for the tracing of missing persons.

In June, the ICRC had launched an appeal to the international community for the financial assistance needed to continue operations already

under way. The magnitude of the needs and of the means required to meet them made it apparent that the initial budget of 3.3 million Swiss francs would soon be surpassed. A new appeal was therefore launched at the end of August for a further amount of one million francs to make it possible to continue activities until the end of the emergency phase.

### **Honduras**

An ICRC delegate was sent to Honduras on 20 July in connection with the situation in Nicaragua. He met the Minister of the Interior and inquired about the situation of Nicaraguans in Honduras. He also visited the refugee camps of Danli and Campo Luna and in co-operation with the National Society made an estimate of needs with a view to providing assistance if necessary.

The delegate made another visit at the beginning of September and counted 3,017 refugees in the Danli camp and 2,500 others in the Yugare camp.

Similar missions are being carried out in Guatemala and El Salvador, where there are also Nicaraguans who fled their country at the end of the civil war.

### **Costa Rica**

At the beginning of July, the ICRC opened an operational base in Costa Rica, to organize and co-ordinate shipments of supplies to Nicaragua, both by air and land. This base was closed on 16 August. On the same date, the ICRC airlift ceased operation and the last shipment of relief supplies stored at San José was sent to Managua in a truck convoy. A continuing ICRC presence in Costa Rica was no longer necessary.

### **Argentina**

In July and August, two ICRC delegates visited eight places of detention in Argentina and saw a total of 1,142 persons who were detained for security reasons. As customary, they were able to speak freely with detainees of their choice without witnesses.

In July, ICRC relief for about 1,000 needy families of detainees consisted of 13 tons of foodstuffs worth 12,670 dollars. Relief valued at about 1,000 dollars was distributed in four prisons.

## **Middle East**

### **Lebanon**

In July and August, ICRC delegates in Lebanon continued their protection and assistance for victims of the fighting. Following the combats in July, both in the capital and in the south-eastern and southern parts of the country, the ICRC provided aid to people who were homeless because of the destruction of their houses. In southern Lebanon in particular, delegates made a survey in several villages and distributed food, blankets and clothing to about 180 victims of the bombardments.

In the domain of protection, ICRC delegates visited on 8 August three persons in Palestinian hands, two of whom were liberated a few days later, without the ICRC.

Fighting broke out again with renewed violence in southern Lebanon in mid-August. On two occasions, on 13 and 15 August, shells landed in the ICRC delegation compound in Tyre, although this was marked by several large Red Cross flags. The building was damaged but there were no casualties. The ICRC made representations to the authorities, asking that steps be taken to prevent recurrence of such episodes.

### **Israel and the occupied territories**

Several transfer operations between Israel, territories occupied by Israel, and neighbouring countries took place in July and August under ICRC auspices.

On 24 July, at Ras Nakura, four detainees released by the Israeli authorities were repatriated to Lebanon. On 23 August a similar operation enabled a Lebanese detainee to return to his country.

On 10 August, a Jordanian soldier who had crossed the demarcation lines by mistake was repatriated across the Allenby Bridge.

At Kuneitra, on the Golan Heights, two movements of students were arranged on 9 July and 6 August. In the first operation, seven students from Gaza and 47 students from Golan crossed the lines into occupied territories to spend their holidays with their families. On the second occasion three students from Gaza and 14 from Golan went to Damascus to take their university examinations. At the same time, two families, consisting of 11 persons, crossed the lines in the opposite direction to join relatives in occupied territory.

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## **The Eleventh Inter-American Red Cross Conference**

The Eleventh Inter-American Red Cross Conference took place in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 8 June 1979. It had been organized by the Brazilian Red Cross and the League. Twenty-nine National Societies of the American Continent took part, generally represented by their Presidents or members of their Central Committees.

The ICRC and the League also sent delegations led by Mr. A. Hay, President of the ICRC, Mr. J.A. Adefarasin, Chairman of the League and Mr. H. Beer, League Secretary-General.

The work of the conference was divided into various headings: General Affairs, Public Relations, Information and Fund-Raising, Health and Social Welfare, Youth, Relief.

Discussions were lively and participants keenly interested in the subjects. The ICRC presented several papers (on its activities, on dissemination, on the subject of "National Societies and Conflicts and Disturbances", on "The Occupation of Red Cross Offices"). Many were the favourable comments expressed by participants on ICRC action for political detainees and for the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law.

In its Resolution No. 1 the Conference appealed to the parties to the conflict in Nicaragua to facilitate the humanitarian task of the Red Cross for the benefit of the victims and to respect persons taking no part in the fighting, especially children, women, old people, casualties and prisoners. Its Resolution No. 3 urged the League to strengthen its regional bureau in America and to maintain it permanently. A recommendation was also adopted on the occupation of Red Cross premises; this reads as follows:

## RECOMMENDATION No. 1

### Occupation of Red Cross Facilities

When facilities of a National Red Cross Society are occupied by persons not connected with the Red Cross and with intentions and purposes alien to those of the Red Cross, the Officers of the National Society will endeavour to act according to the following principles and procedures:

#### A) PRINCIPLES:

- 1) The Red Cross is a neutral organization which, in order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, does not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.
- 2) The humanitarian services provided by the National Society shall prevail in any circumstances over the declared objectives of the occupants.
- 3) In the event of such occupation the fundamental objective of the Red Cross will be to bring it to an end as soon as possible and without violence.

#### B) PROCEDURE:

- 1) Upon occupation and in the impossibility to avoid it the National Society should immediately inform the ICRC and competent authorities on the situation.
- 2) The above-mentioned principles should be made known to the occupants, advising them that no guarantees or immunity could be granted to them.
- 3) Should the occupation persist, the National Society will endeavour to avoid the use of Red Cross premises for propaganda objectives not connected with the Red Cross.
- 4) Each National Society will apply the present guidelines in consultation with the ICRC and in accordance with local laws and the fundamental principles of the Red Cross.

## **Eleventh Conference of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies**

The Eleventh Conference of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies was held at Mogadishu from 2 to 6 July 1979. The Conference was hosted by the Somali Red Crescent and was attended by representatives of Arab National Societies of North African and Middle East countries and by the secretariat general of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies led by its Secretary General, Mr. A. M. Ashi. The delegation of the League of Red Cross Societies was headed by Mr. H. Beer, its Secretary General, and that of the ICRC by Mr. J. Moreillon, Director of the Department of Principles and Law. The Henry Dunant Institute was represented by Mr. P. Gaillard.

Mr. A. M. Ashi delivered the opening address, after which the Conference listened with attention to the ICRC's report on its activities. Next, it examined the question of the development and reinforcement of existing National Societies and the aid they might be capable of furnishing to emerging and still unrecognized societies in Arab countries: in the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Djibouti and Qatar. It was suggested that each of these emerging societies should be « sponsored » by a recognized National Society, which would, by maintaining direct and steady contact with it, provide efficacious aid.

The problems connected with the dissemination of international humanitarian law and with the seminars organized in Arab and African countries (in Mombasa, Tunis and Amman) on this subject were carefully examined by the participants in the Conference, who all recognized the importance of imparting knowledge of this law not only to government, university and military sectors, but also to the public at large.

It was decided that the next Conference of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies would be held in Khartoum.

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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### *THE 1977 PROTOCOLS :*

#### **Corrections to the text published by the ICRC**

In its August-September 1977 edition, *International Review of the Red Cross* gave the text of the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Shortly after, in the same year, the text as published by the Review was reproduced in an offprint.

A number of errors in these printed versions have come to light and we feel it necessary to give a list of them below. We would point out that the list concerns only the ICRC editions.

*International Review of the Red Cross* would be grateful to readers who bring to its attention any other errors they might find in the text of the Protocols as published by the ICRC.

#### **TEXTE EN FRANÇAIS**

##### *PROTOCOLE I*

*Titre* (p. 3): ligne 2, « protection » et « victimes » doivent tous deux avoir des minuscules.

*Art. 8, al. b*: ligne 1, mettre « naufragé » au pluriel.

*Art. 9, par. 1*: dernière ligne, supprimer la virgule devant « ou tout autre ».

*Art. 29, par. 1*: ligne 2, supprimer la virgule qui suit « 31 ».

*Art. 30, par. 3a*: remplacer par une virgule le point qui suit « alinéa j ».

*Art. 39, par. 1*: ligne 3, lire « conflit ».

*Art. 45, par. 1*: avant-dernière ligne, ajouter une virgule avant « en attendant ».

*Art. 46, par. 4*: ligne 3, supprimer la virgule qui suit « territoire ».

*Art. 54, par. 2*: ligne 3, lire « des denrées ».

*Art. 57, par. 5*: ligne 2, lire « population ».

*Art. 65, par. 1*: dernière ligne, supprimer la virgule qui suit « raisonnable ».

*Art. 78, par. 1*: ligne 7, lire « Si on ».

*Art. 79, par. 2*: ligne 5, ajouter « ) » après « 4 A. 4 ».



*Art. 90, par. 3 a ii (ligne 1) et 3 b (ligne 3):* écrire « *ad hoc* » en italiques.

*Art. 90, par. 5 b:* dernier mot, lire « impossibilité ».

*Art. 91:* ligne 2, lire « à indemnité ».

*Art. 97, par. 2:* ligne 1, mettre une minuscule à « conférence ».

*Annexe I, art. 1, par. 1 b:* remplacer « manière » par « matière ».

*Annexe II, extérieur de la carte:* insérer la version russe de la mention

« Nom du pays qui a délivré cette carte »:

« (Название страны, выдавшей настоящее удостоверение) ».

## **PROTOCOLE II**

Aucune erreur n'a été relevée dans le texte français du Protocole II.

## **TEXT IN ENGLISH**

### **PROTOCOL I**

*Title page of separate volume:* at foot, replace « 1970 » by « 1977 ».

*Art. 30, para 4 a:* replace « sub-paragraph (f) » by « sub-paragraph (j) »

*Art. 57, para 5:* line 1, read « Article ».

*Art. 65, para 1:* line 6, read « time-limit ».

*Art. 75, para 4 j:* line 2, read « time-limit ».

*Art. 78, para 3 s:* line 2, read « interment ».

*Art. 85, para 4 a:* line 1, read « Occupying ».

*Art. 87, para 1:* line 4, add « to » after « suppress and ».

*Annex II, front of the card:* add the Russian text for « Name of country issuing this card »:

« (Название страны, выдавшей настоящее удостоверение) ».

### **PROTOCOL II**

No printing mistake was found in the English text of Protocole II.

## **TEXTO EN ESPAÑOL**

### **PROTOCOLO I**

*Anexo II, exterior de la tarjeta:* añadir la versión rusa de: « Nombre del país que expide esta tarjeta »:

« (Название страны, выдавшей настоящее удостоверение) ».

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic) — Afghan Red Crescent, Pul-i Artan, *Kabul*.
- PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA (Democratic and People's Republic) — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, 1089 *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 206, Clarendon Street, *East Melbourne 3002*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHAMAS — Bahamas Red Cross Society, P.O. Box N 91, *Nassau*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, 34, Bangabandhu Avenue, *Dacca 2*.
- PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN — Red Cross of Benin, B.P. 1, *Porto Novo*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, 1050 *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago*.
- CHINA (People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of China, 53 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE — Croix-Rouge Congolaise, place de la Paix, *Brazzaville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 14, Avenida 8, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, 118 04 *Prague 1*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1741 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 29, El-Galaa Street, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, 00141 *Helsinki 14/15*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris CEDEX 08*.
- GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*.
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 7a Calle, 1a y 2a Avenidas, *Comayagüela, D.M.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: 1367 *Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Nóatúni 21, 105 *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Jalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-3 Shiba-Daimon 1-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1350, *Kuwait*.
- LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 404, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Patrice Lumumba, *Antananarivo*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Crescent Society, JKR 2358, Jalan Tun Ismail, *Kuala Lumpur* 11-02.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MAURITIUS** — Mauritius Red Cross, Ste Thérèse Street, *Curepipe*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional nº 1032, *México* 10 D.F.
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington* 1. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*.)
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaragua Red Cross, D.N. Apartado 3279, *Managua*.
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo* 3.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, National Headquarters, 169, Sarwar Road, *Rawalpindi*.
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA** — Red Cross of Papua New Guinea, P.O. Box 6545, *Boroko*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila* 2801.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon* 3.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bd Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15 Penang Lane, *Singapore* 9.
- SOMALIA (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg* 2001.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid* 10.
- SRI LANKA** (Dem. Soc. Rep. of) — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo* 7.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWAZILAND** — Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 377, *Mbabane*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm* 14.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, 3001 *Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51 rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, West Indies.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C.* 20006.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow* 117036.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.